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led
Thirty-five Years Experience in Burnet County.
Now Permanently Located at Austin, Texas.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

AUSTIN NURSERY

1895

1896



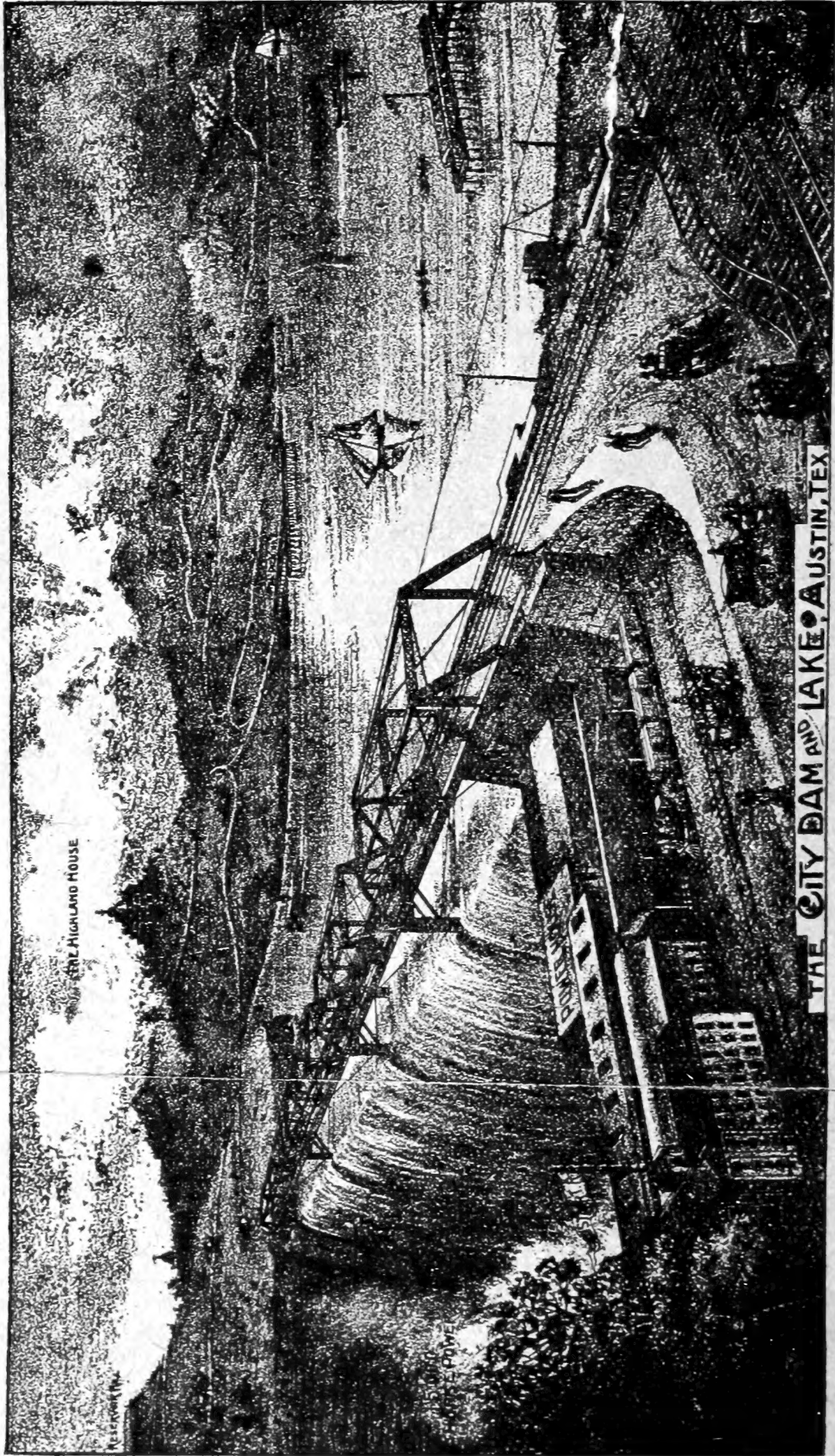
A. M. RAMSEY & SON,

Proprietors

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Residence, Office and Grounds Near
Electric Car Line, Hyde Park.

Are You Seeking Health or Pleasure,
Wealth or Society?



Do You Want a Home Surrounded by Schools, Churches,
Factories and all the Other Blessings of Modern Civiliza-
tion?

If So, Come to Beautiful, Energetic
Austin and Build it.

IN this, our first Catalogue issued from Austin, we desire to return our thanks to all our Friends and Customers for their very liberal patronage, and our increasing business assures us that our efforts to please them have not been in vain. We are now conveniently located in the northern limits of Austin, on black land as good as our old place in Burnet county, forty miles north of here; and, as the climatic conditions are so nearly the same, our thirty-five years experience there is not lost.

With the experience of a lifetime, our large collection of tested varieties, fresh land, superior shipping facilities and reduced prices, we hope to merit a large patronage.

Visitors are always welcome. We shall always take pleasure in showing You through our nursery.

A. M. RAMSEY & SON.

How We Handle Stock.

WE long since abandoned the barbarous method of gouging trees out of the ground with pick and spade, breaking and splitting the roots, and substituted therefor a patent digger, which glides smoothly under the trees and enables us to remove them from the soil with roots almost entire and practically uninjured by the operation. Our old customers will verify the claim that our system of packing is equal, if not superior, to that of any nursery in the United States. In the future, as in the past, it shall be our endeavor to supply our customers with the very best nursery stock that science, skill and money can produce, at the very lowest possible cost.

We grow our trees, etc., exclusively on the black land peculiar to Central Texas, and our stock is larger and more complete this year than ever before; and we hope, by growing extra fine trees at reduced prices, to merit the patronage of every one of our old customers and to get trial orders from a large number of buyers who have never patronized us before.

Business Notices.

Our shipping season begins about November 20, and extends to March 15.

Orders should be sent in early in the season. In this climate, November and December are the best months for transplanting fruit and shade trees. Although trees make neither leaf nor wood growth during the winter, the roots grow all the time. Early orders secure the best trees and choicest varieties. Orders are filled strictly in rotation.

Selection of Varieties.—Except where particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave the selection to us, stating the general character of soil, situation, whether the fruit is wanted for market or home use, the desired time of ripening, etc. We are well acquainted with the requirements of the different sections of Texas, and no doubt in most instances can make a better selection than the customer himself. In some cases, when we cannot furnish the varieties ordered, we shall substitute others which we deem equal or superior, unless instructed not to do so.

We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition, of our trees and plants. Complaints, if any, must be made *on receipt of goods*; we will not hold to our guarantee if this condition is not strictly complied with. Should any mistake or omission occur, we beg to be notified, and promise speedy and ample reparation.

True to Name.—We warrant every tree and plant sent out by us to be true to name. We keep our stock pure and true, but mistakes are liable to occur; in such cases we will cheerfully refund the cost of mislabeled trees, with reasonable damages to the purchaser.

We Pay Express on Orders for \$5 or Over.—In order that our customers may know exactly what their trees will cost, we prepay express to any point in the State on orders for not less than five dollars.

Our traveling Salesmen are hereby commended to the public. We endeavor, as far as possible, to secure the services of salesmen well known by the people to whom they sell, and who are competent to give the particular information required in the selection of an orchard for any location, and who, being perfectly familiar with our varieties, can give any special information that may be desired. They do not sell at fancy prices, but at the prices quoted in this catalogue. Our object in employing salesmen is simply to place our stock before the public, and we pay them cheerfully, believing that those who buy from us once will continue to do so. While we commend our salesmen to the confidence and kindness of the public we may be deceived by some, hence we are not responsible for their debts and for special contracts they may make and especially verbal ones which are not written on face of order.

Explicit directions should be given for marking and shipping orders. If express office is different from post office, this should be stated on the order sheet.

Terms Cash.—Remittances should be made by post office or express orders, or by bank draft on Austin or New York. All accounts are due and payable at Austin. Those with whom we are not acquainted will please send cash with order or instruct us to ship C. O. D. Those who want extra fancy trees selected for them can get them by adding five cents additional to the price of each tree.

Hints on Transplanting and Cultivating.

Suitable trees having been secured, the planting may be done in this climate at any time between November 20 and the last of March. The best time, however, is after the first killing frost, which usually occurs here about the middle of November. A tree planted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold on the ground, and will then grow off rapidly when active vegetation begins. Never plant trees in ground that has not been well pulverized; at least, put the soil in as good condition and make it as rich as for a crop of corn. When not convenient to break and subsoil all the land, it is a good plan to lay off the rows the desired distance apart, bed out on either side about four furrows, and subsoil the center furrow. This method will prepare the land quickly and much more thoroughly with less trouble than digging a hole in the hard ground with a spade. The ground having been prepared, dig holes sufficiently large to take in all the tree roots without cramping, and deep enough to allow the trees to stand at the same depth at which they grew in the nursery rows. Cut off with a sharp knife all bruised or broken roots, unless they have calloused since the digger passed under them. After placing the trees in the holes, carefully spread out the roots, work loose soil thoroughly among them, then fill in with mellow earth and pour about two buckets of water around each tree to settle the soil about the roots, and draw up loose soil around it to act temporarily as a mulch and prevent the ground from baking or cracking. In cultivating, never come nearer than the edge of the bed with a plow. If, however, the orchard is small, and it is consequently impossible to plow as above described, dig holes not less than three feet in diameter and ten or twelve inches deep, fill in with mellow, rich soil, and follow the above directions for planting.

Above all things avoid sticking trees down into barren subsoil. Deep planting is one of the greatest mistakes known in tree culture. They may thrive for a year or two, but in a majority of cases may languish and die the first year, for the deep holes are merely receptacles for water, which stands and stagnates, causing certain death to the tree.

The subsequent healthfulness as well as symmetry of trees depends much on the pruning done when they are planted. The heads should be cut back severely, and all the branches shortened-in to within two or three buds of the main stem. In fact, it can hardly be pruned too severely. One-year trees should be pruned to a single stem two or two and a half feet high, the cut being made above and close to a full, healthy bud.

We would here urge the planting of youngstock. Peach, Apricot and Plum trees should never be more than one year old when planted in an orchard. Apple and Pear trees are possibly best for orchard-planting at two years, though thrifty-growing varieties do as well at one year. Let the heads be formed in the orchard rather than in the nursery. The chances for living are greatly in favor of the young trees, as they can be moved without serious mutilation of the roots, thus making a healthier and longer lived orchard.

No grass or weeds should be permitted to grow around fruit trees. Neglect is one of the most frequent causes of the failure of orchards in this and every other country. A farmer would hardly expect a bountiful yield from a corn crop which he had allowed to be crowded out by grass and weeds; it is just as unreasonable to expect an orchard to bear regular crops of fine fruit under similar conditions. This trouble can be cheaply and easily avoided by covering the ground heavily for several feet around the tree with damaged hay and other litter; this in addition to keeping the land clean, will keep it moist and cool thereby promoting vigorous growth. If it is not convenient to use the mulch, the same result is given by deep and frequent cultivation. Small grain or corn should never be planted in an orchard; but potatoes, peas, cotton, and like crops are of benefit if well cultivated and manured. Look after the growth of trees continually. Begin "pinching-in" or summer pruning in June, when strong growing shoots can be shortened to encourage the growth of weaker ones. Remember, always, that it is desirable in this section to train trees to a low, compact head evenly balanced on the main trunk. Do not prune indiscriminately either in winter or summer; decide carefully what pruning each tree needs in order to form a proper head, give that, and nothing more.

Should the trees seem dry when they are received from the nursery, they can be fully revived by burying them in the ground a few days, or immersing them in water for a few hours. Should they be received in a frozen condition, bury them completely in the ground for a few days; they will then be as good as ever.

To prevent rabbits from injuring young trees, we would suggest that either straw or corn stalks be tied around each tree to a height of about two feet early in fall. Old newspapers will answer the same purpose, and either may be left on during the summer to partly shade the trunks of the trees. This is the only absolute safe way to protect trees from these pests. Do not make a horse lot or calf pasture of your orchard. We will be pleased to give you any further information that we have at our command, on any horticultural subject.



Fruit Department.

Peaches.

We are often asked the question, "Why are seedlings longer-lived than budded trees?" We answer that the life of a tree is not determined by whether it is a seedling or budded, but by the character of growth and quality of fruit which it bears. If a tree bears medium crops of small-sized peaches, it may live a few years longer than one which bears heavy crops of large, finely-colored fruit, as the latter tree, having put forth greater effort and more vigorous growth, will sooner exhaust itself and the sustaining elements in the soil around it. After many years of experience and observation on this particular point, we have come to the conclusion that there is no difference in the longevity of seedling and budded trees, if they be of exactly the same variety. All peach trees were seedlings once, and are merely perpetuated in their original purity by budding or grafting; they are thus propagated because of a high estimate placed upon particular varieties. The lives of most fruit trees may be very much prolonged by cultivation and fertilizing. The trees annually take away from the soil more than they return, and when their supply of food is consumed death naturally follows, whether they be budded trees or seedlings.

The Peach is so thoroughly adapted to this section that it may be planted with profit upon almost any soil or location. Great care should be exercised in the selection of varieties, as many kinds that attain the highest degree of perfection in other localities are practically worthless here.

The different varieties are carefully tested before we offer them to our customers, and according to the standards by which we judge a tree for this section, of the seven requisites for a perfect Peach tree, we place productiveness first, quality of fruit second, size third, etc. Below we append a list selected as being the very best among more than 250 varieties tested.

Price—Strong 1 year old trees, strictly first class, 15c—\$12 per 100. Second class, nice straight trees, 10c.—\$8 per 100.

Freestone Peaches.

Alexander. The earliest Peach that is thoroughly tested; generally attains a showy red color, and, when tree is not too full, is above medium size; bears young, May 15 to 30.

Amsden, Early Arkansas Traveler and Briggs' Red May. Are so thoroughly identical with Alexander in every particular that we can see no difference in them.

Sneed (New). Not thoroughly tested. Good authorities say it will ripen ten days before Alexander. Of Thurber or Chinese type. Tree has a drooping habit.

Japan Dwarf (New). Bright color; healthy, fine shaped trees, not quite so tall as other varieties; promising. Ripens with or before Alexander.

Jessie Kerr. Ripens with and resembles Alexander. Handsome, prolific.

Ramsey's Early. Wonderfully productive; ripens between Alexander and Rivers. Pale color with dash of carmine; juicy; not large.

Rivers. Large, productive, juicy; white with delicate blush. June 10.

Hynes. Medium; round, firm, red. June 10.

Early China. Medium size; early. Probably valuable towards the coast.

Champion (New). Highly recommended for an early, large sized peach; creamy white with red cheek.

Pallas. Medium size; very sure; white with redside. We think it should be in every orchard. July 1.

Honey. Medium size, oblong, pointed; very sweet. Should not be planted north of Austin. Blooms early.

- ? ✓ **Alice Haupt.** Originated from seed of Chinese Cling, with Captain Haupt, of Hays county. Large, beautiful creamy skin and white flesh; delicious; vigorous and sure bearer. July 1.
- St. John.** Large, yellow with red cheek; beautiful. July 1.
- Hale.** Medium size; pale color with fine red cheek; finest flavor. July 1.
- Amelia.** Very large, delicate texture and color. Commands highest price. July 5.
- Family Favorite.** Large, white flesh with pretty red cheek where exposed. Very sure bearer, of Thurber type. Fine for market or family. July 5.
- ✗ **Burnet.** A Texas seedling; resembles Crawford, but a much heavier bearer and brighter color. July 5.
- ? ✓ **Sussex.** Large, delicate cream color with very little blush; uniform in size. July 5.
- Mountain Rose.** Large, nearly round; skin white, washed with carmine; flesh white, tinged with pink; quality first rate. July 1 to 5.
- Crawford's Early.** Large, showy; flesh yellow; medium bearer but fine seller. July 5 to 10.
- Thurber.** Medium to large. Perhaps the most constant bearer of all peaches. Rather white flesh and skin with faintly colored cheek. Every orchard should have it. July 10 to 20.
- Crosby (New).** Medium, fine rich yellow color with streaks and shades of carmine. Not acid. It is claimed that it bears every year, and though not fully tested we advise liberal planting of it in every section. July 20.
- Elberta.** Tree a rank grower of the Chinese style, but bears a large yellow, red cheeked, peach resembling Crawford's Late, fine flavor, firm but not tough. Will ship any distance. One of the best for home market, evaporating or canning, sure bearer. July 25.
- Mixon Free.** Large, creamy white with fine blush. Very sure bearer, and fruit is uniform, deservedly popular. Last of July.
- Stump the World.** Similar to Mixon Free. Considered by many the best all-round peach. July 25 to August 5.
- Snow.** Medium size, pure white from skin to seed. Superb flavor, tender and fine for cream. August 1.
- ? ✓ **Late Arkansas Traveler.** Large, yellow with red side. August 10 to 15.
- ? ✓ **Lone Star.** Very large, rich yellow flesh; fine for canning. August 1 to 10.
- ? ✓ **Western Queen.** Large, nearly white, tinted with cream and pink. Very tender flesh of the very highest quality. August 1 to 15.
- Crawford's Late.** Very large and handsome. Rich yellow with just a little red. August 5.
- Smock.** Medium size, yellow skin and flesh, with a little rich red. August 15 to 20.
- Muir.** Medium size, pure yellow skin and flesh. The favorite in California for evaporating. Very sure bearer. August 15.
- Columbia.** Indian free stone, very large, skin yellow, mottled with wine color, flesh clear yellow, not red at seed. August 10.
- Picquett.** Large yellow, red cheek, good quality. Early September.
- Lady Palmerston.** Large yellow, marbled with crimson, very rich, perhaps the best September free stone for this section. September 1.
- Salway.** Large, rich yellow, splashed with red where exposed, good quality. Late September.
- ? ✓ **Miss May.** The finest October freestone that has come under our observation. The fruit is medium to large; white, with red blush; begins to ripen the last of October, and ~~continues in fruit until checked by freezes, sometimes as late as December 5.~~ A fair eating peach, and when cooked for the table superior to the finest canned peaches, possessing a delightful fresh flavor peculiarly its own. Very valuable for canning; regular and heavy bearer. October and November.

Cling Peaches.

As many prefer cling to freestone Peaches, on account of superior firmness and flavor, we have spared neither trouble nor expense to get a perfect succession of cling varieties. For preserving, drying, etc., clings are the most valuable, and when canned whole, with a little sugar, are superior in flavor to all other Peaches. Our list below is unquestionably the finest ever offered in this section, giving a succession of fruit from June to November. The prices are the same as for freestones.

Mamie Ross. The finest early cling that we have been able to discover; ripens with or just after Early Rivers. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it very much resembles. Fruit almost as large as that of Chinese Cling; white, nearly covered with delicate carmine; flesh white, juicy and of good quality; a regular and very prolific bearer. June 15.

? ✓ **Red River.** Above medium size, white, with rosy cheek; quite sure bearer. June 30.

? ✓ **Garther.** Until recently considered the earliest cling; of good quality; a regular bearer. June 30.

✗ **Morning Star.** Originated with us. Large, often measuring ten inches; yellow, almost covered with bright red; very attractive—excellent. July 10.

✗ **Duff.** Because of the tree's immense productiveness the fruit is usually below medium

size, but when the crop is light it grows fine and large ; nearly round ; yellow skin and flesh. firm and of fine flavor. Early July.

R. E. Lee. A seedling of Chinese Cling. Large ; yellowish white, mottled and washed with carmine ; flesh creamy white, red at the stone, very melting, juicy and pleasant to the taste. July 5 to 15.

Chinese Cling. Largest size, oval ; clear straw color, beautifully marbled with red ; flesh white, extremely juicy, sweet and rich. The largest of the peach family, but a shy bearer. July 10 to 31.

Stonewall Jackson. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in every particular, but bears on an average ten times more fruit. July 15.

Chilow. (ELBERTA CLING.) A seedling of Chinese Cling, but like Elberta, shows a little Persian blood. Takes half its name from the first syllable of the parent and the other half from its color, which is yellow. The original tree stands near Austin, and we have secured all Nursery rights of the variety. The fruit is as large as Elberta, of an enticing, rich yellow color, shaded on one side with soft red, and is remarkable for uniformity of size. A box of them sent us while we were at the World's Fair in '93, were picked ten days before we saw them and were still in good condition. Many varieties in the orchard bore nothing last summer, but the crop on this tree drove away the last doubt about its value on all scores and productiveness. While it is leathery enough to ship long distances it is not tough. One critical fruit grower who saw it last summer said he could plant 200 trees and ordered 175 Chilow. The tree is a strong, healthy grower, and will make a world-wide reputation. Ripens last days of July. Price, 50c.—six for \$2.50.

Carpenter. Medium size, uniform ; white slightly shaded with carmine. Very prolific. July 31.

Gold Ball. Very large, round ; bright yellow. New variety, of great promise. August 15.

Sylphide. A duplicate of Lee in every particular, but ripens the latter part of August. Wonderfully prolific and bears almost annually.

Oldmixon Cling (Congress). Large, oblong ; creamy white with red cheek ; juicy, sweet and high flavored. An old standard and an enormous bearer. August 15.

Heath (Syn. White English). Large, oblong ; white, firm and very sweet. This peach has for more than half a century been the ladies' favorite for preserving, drying and pickling. August 31 to September 15.

Evening Star. A native Texan peach that originated with us over thirty years ago. Large and creamy white, resembling Heath, but superior to it. One of the most delicious peaches we know. Excellent for preserving, canning and drying. September 1.

Indian Cling. Large ; deep claret color with red veins ; downy ; flesh red, very juicy and refreshing. Highly valued by all lovers of Indian peaches. August 31.

Lord Palmerston. Large ; creamy white with a dash of carmine where exposed to the sun. September 10 to 15.

Bronough Cling. Resembles Oldmixon Cling in many respects, possessing all its good qualities ; ripens the last of September and is the most beautiful and delicious peach of its season.

Austin Late. Medium, nearly round ; white, almost entirely covered with red ; flesh white, juicy, acid and good. October 1.

McShaw. Possesses the same valuable quality as other Indian peaches, but ripens in October.

Stinson. A very large, showy October peach, valuable on account of its extraordinary size and showy appearance. White, skin slightly mottled with dark red ; flesh firm, juicy and pleasant. October 15.

Nix Late White. Medium to large size, oblong ; pure white. October 15.

Seedling Peaches.

All the good points are not combined in one specimen, in either mineral, animal or vegetable kingdoms. Gold will not rust like iron, but iron is stronger. The draft horse can draw a heavier load than the race horse but cannot go as fast nor as far in a day. A pig will fatten if you feed it, but you cannot teach it to sing.

You can plant a Chinese cling peach tree and grow the largest of all peaches but very few of them. You may plant a Thurber peach tree that will produce more bushels of fruit in fifteen years than any other peach tree, whether budded or grafted, but there are many larger varieties, and many that will ship farther, any many that are of a finer color and many of a better flavor and yet the Thurber may be worth more than any of them. When a nurseryman selects varieties to bud and graft from he (or the most of them) feels he must have big peaches and of a showy color and good quality ; so as no one variety possesses all of the good points he necessarily loses to some extent, hardness and productiveness. Consequently the average seedling orchard is harder than the budded or grafted orchard, but being seedlings *does not* make the trees live longer. It is because they are different varieties. Then you may plant a five acre orchard in seedlings gathered from far and near, yet they may all ripen within five or six weeks while your neighbor on one acre of carefully selected budded varieties may have ripe peaches every day from May to November, and all of them be suitable for market.

After having closely observed hundreds of varieties under many conditions, we have concluded that it is not wise to plant seedlings for market, but for family use it is a good idea to let 10 to 25 per cent. of the peach trees be seedlings. We annually plant about 150 bushels of peach seed, which we collect over the country, and we have decided to sift out the larger seed which will bring the finest fruit and plant them, and sell the trees at same price of budded and grafted peach trees.

Plums.

New settlers in many portions of Texas feel very keenly the failure of nature to provide this delicious fruit in wild profusion in which they had been accustomed to find it around their old homes. This omission can be readily supplied by buying and planting a sufficient number of choice trees to give a succession of fruit from May to September. The practice of many in buying three or four plum trees and planting them in different parts of the orchard is often unsatisfactory, because many varieties of plums need to have their blossoms fertilized by the pollen from heavier bearing sorts. Frequently a variety which will bear very little or no fruit when isolated, will yield bountiful crops of splendid fruit when planted in proximity to a strong-fertilizing kind. Plums succeed well on all soils. They should not, under any circumstances, be omitted from the orchard, as they are the most regular and prolific bearers, and return more pleasure and profit in proportion to the amount of trouble and money expended on them than any other fruit grown in this section.

Our trees are grown on peach stock, which imparts stronger, larger and more vigorous growth. They will not sucker or sprout up from the root, which is the great disadvantage of plums on their own roots. Directions given for peach culture will apply also to the plum. We offer a complete list of the very best varieties.

Price.—Strong one-year old, strictly first class, 25c, \$20 per 100. Second class, nice straight trees 15c, \$12 per 100.

Caddo Chief. The earliest plum here; medium size, rather oblong, bright red, good flavor; not a heavy bearer. May 10.

Mason. A seedling plum that has fruited for a number of years in the orchards of Messrs. Mason, near Leander, Williamson county. Deliciously sweet; ripens just before Wild Goose. Round, bright red.

Marianna. Large, round, red, sweet. Tree a fine grower, desirable for shade under many conditions. Does not bear well on black land, but is prolific on some sandy loam soils. May 31.

Wild Goose. Large, oblong, bright vermilion; finest of the Chickasaw plums, and is the standard by which they are judged. Does best when planted with some other variety of plum (for this Wooten seems best), producing heavier and more regular crops. June 1.

Wooten. Discovered by us in the valley of the Colorado river in Burnet county, in 1876 and disseminated by us. We considered it one of the finest of plums from the first, and our good opinion of it increases as the years go by. Resembles Wild Goose very much in size, coloring and flavor, and possesses the greater merit of being a regular and very prolific bearer. Ripening just after Wild Goose, it gives us a long succession of this delicious fruit.

Ohio Prolific. Small fruit, with very small seed; ripens from yellow to bright cherry red; enormously prolific—has borne three light and seventeen heavy crops for us in twenty years. Excellent for preserves and jelly. July 10 to 20.

El Paso. From Gonzales county. The strongest growing of the pure Chickasaws. Fruit above medium size, red, juicy and sweet. One-year trees often bear full crops. July 15.

Drouth King. Introduced by Willard Robison of Cisco, who says it is one of the best general purpose plums; light red; very prolific. July 1.

Pan Handle Plums. In the Pan Handle of Texas there grow a number of varieties of very fine native plums. They have long since been made famous by visitors to that section, who are all extravagant in praise of the bountiful supply of large, exquisitely flavored plums found there. We have secured three of the best varieties, **Large Yellow**, **Large Red** and

Large Purple. Ripen in midsummer.

Columbia. Ripens just before Golden Beauty, which it very much resembles, both in fruit and wood, but is more vigorous in growth. Fruit yellow, firm and of excellent flavor. Very desirable. August.

Wayland. Small; bright cherry red; excellent for table use; a good shipper. Tree vigorous. Fruit ripens the last of August.

Golden Beauty. Round and of medium size; yellow, sweet and delicious; tree very prolific. A native of Texas, and one of the finest trees, of beautiful character of growth; broad handsome leaves. Late August and September.

Parsons. Large and round or roundish oblong; dull red; skin thick; fine flavor; leaves large; tree vigorous. September, the latest.

De Caradeuc. Large, round; very dark red; tree very large, good for shade. Does not often bear full on level black land. July 15.

Indian Chief. Large, round; red. Tree bears young. July.

Japan Plums.

These are quite different from all other Plums in fruit, tree, leaf and growth, and are proving wonderfully profitable on almost every location, and in many places where other Plums have failed. We offer the cream of all in existence, and have them in large quantities at same price of other plums.

Yosebe. Medium size; reddish purple; thrifty; very early.

Willard. Medium size; clear red with yellow dots. Claimed to be three weeks earlier than Wild Goose.

Botan (Abundance). Large, round; dark red; intensely sweet. So prolific that bunches often look like mammoth grapes. Blooms late and promises to bear every year. June 1.

Burbank. Very large, often measuring six inches around. Two year old trees often bear full. It attains a vivid red color from one to two weeks before it is ripe, and will ripen sweet if pulled in that condition. These points give it an advantage over all others for market. Tree a little awkward in growth, but strong, healthy and regular bearer. Some of the newer varieties probably equal Burbank, but we have seen it bear for four years on all kinds of land, and for both family and market use we earnestly commend it. We grow thousands of it. It is undeniably the finest and most prolific of the Japanese Plums that have been thoroughly tested by us. July 1.

Hatankio. Above medium size, bright yellow; quality good. June 15.

Normand. Large, apple shaped fruit, golden yellow color. Ripe last of June.

Yellow Japan. This variety has borne two years. Tree of strong, graceful growth. Fruit large and of good quality, but in color more red than yellow. July 5.

Chabot. Large, carmine red; flesh yellow and solid. July 15.

Satsuma. Large, round, dark red skin and flesh. Blooms early. July 10.

Bailey. Large, round, red, blooms late, promising July 10.

Simonii. Large—shaped and colored like a red tomato. A shy bearer on most soils. July.

Kelsey. Largest of all Plums. Heart shape, greenish yellow overspread with reddish purple. Is not a sure bearer on level black land, but on sloping and sandy ground frequently bears enormous crops. Latest of the Japan varieties.

Pissardii. Valuable as an ornamental tree. Leaves vary in color from greenish purple to bright crimson. Fruit small and almost black. Shy bearer.

Wickson. In years past nearly all of our choice new varieties were accidental creations of Nature assisted by the wind and the bees and other insects. Not so now. Many of our most intelligent horticulturists are spending much time and money, crossing our finest varieties with certain ends in view. The most extensive and successful work has been done by Luther Burbank of California. A few years ago he produced Burbank. Since then he has produced thousands, few of which were any improvement on their parents. One of these, the Wickson, fairly shakes the foundation of Horticulture. He was offered \$5,000 for the original tree and a few young ones, by an Eastern Nursery, but will realize more, as he can sell the grafts for their weight in gold. We have secured some, and shall bud from them in June, and force the buds to grow out this fall, perhaps from one to three feet, thus getting a few hundred trees. He favored us with a specimen of the fruit last summer, so we are able to endorse his description:

PARENTAGE: **KenseyXBurbank.** Tree grows in vase form, sturdy and upright, and is productive to a fault. The fruit is evenly distributed all over the tree, and from the time it is half grown until a few days before ripening it is a pearly white color, but all at once soft pink shadings creep over it, and in a few days it has changed to a glowing carmine. The stone is small and the flesh of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious, and will keep two weeks or more after ripening. Mr. Burbank further says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums which I have fruited, this one stands pre-eminent in its rare combination of good qualities." Ripens just after Burbank.

Price, \$1 each, regardless of size.

Apricots.

We want again to impress upon our customers the importance of planting Apricots where they will not be cultivated except with pick or spading fork during the first year after they have been planted. A tree planted in the back yard, or in some odd corner about the place, will bear three or four times as much fruit as it would if planted out in the orchard and cultivated. Plant a dozen trees on such locations; they will be productive, handsome and will live to be very old, perhaps attaining the age of fifty years. Price, strong one year old trees 25 cents; \$20 per 100.

Hemskirk. Tree very hardy, a regular bearer; yellow, occasionally dashed with red; good quality. May and June.

Wilcox. Large; yellow; tree of very vigorous growth. Should be in every collection.

Early Golden. Medium size; pale orange; flesh yellow; delicious. Tree of strong growth. June 1 to 15.

Golden Drop. A veritable "golden drop;" of medium size, nearly round; pure golden yellow. June 15.

German. Large; skin bright yellow; flesh drier and more mealy than that of any other variety; flavor peculiar to itself; very hardy and one of the surest bearers. June 15 to 30.

Alexander (Russian). Fruit large, oblong; yellow dashed with red; sweet; hardy. June 15.

J. L. Budd (Russian). A remarkable variety in many respects; fruit white, dashed with carmine; flesh white, sweet and juicy. June.

Luizet. Of French origin. Very large, oblong; skin golden yellow, with scarlet blush where exposed; flesh yellow; tree blooms late. Late June.

Gates. Originated in Utah, whence we obtained it, having heard of it through private sources. A late bloomer; very hardy. Fruit medium to large; bright golden color. Late June.

Golden Russian. Texas origin. Clear, bright yellow skin and flesh quite hardy and productive. June.

Cluster. Originated in our orchard, from Russian seed. Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old; of beautiful, symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy; an enormous bearer. Fruit medium sized; almost transparent yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late; has passed through six freezes in one season after blooming, and still produced a heavy crop of fruit. June 15 to 30. 50 cents.



Pears.

Prices.—Extra strong, heavy trees; on Japan roots, 35 cents, \$25 per 100; medium grade, 20 cents, \$15 per 100.

Clapp's Favorite. A valuable pear, of fine size and appearance; yellow, with splashes of crimson and russet. Trees bear young; fruit ripens a few days before Bartlett. July.

Le Conte (Oriental). A very rapid, vigorous grower; bears early. Fruit large; pale lemon yellow, occasionally showing a red cheek; fair quality. Bears transportation well, and is sold in market at good prices. Probably resists blight more successfully than any other pear except Kieffer. July and August.

Bartlett. The old standard by which all other Pears are judged as to quality and value. Large, pyramidal, a little irregular; yellow, with a dash of color where exposed; flesh fine grained, melting, juicy and highly perfumed. August 1.

Howell. Large; yellow, with red cheek. Bears heavy crops at an early age. August 1.

D'Anjou. Fruit large, fine, buttery; tree a regular bearer. September 1.

St. Michael. Tree a handsome, upright grower, with beautiful dark green foliage; very prolific; fruit large, inclined to be long. August.

Seckel. Fruit small, yellowish brown; unsurpassed in flavor; frequently grows in heavy clusters. August.

Duchess. A magnificent pear, often weighing over a pound; greenish yellow, with russet splashes; ripens from core out. Very popular. August and September.

Early Sugar. Small, but of best quality. Tree very productive—annual bearer. June and July.

Phillip Smith. This is some old obsolete variety that has been fruiting for years in Phillip Smith's orchard in Lampasas county. Fruit small but productive and of best quality—justly popular. July or August.

Cow Creek. A seedling that has borne for many years in Henry Heine's orchard in Burnet county. Tree resembles a common seedling Pear somewhat, but the fruit every year makes it a local favorite.

Garber. Large—resembles Keiffer. Tree the most vigorous grower of any we have. Promising August.

Clairgeau. Large and elongated; greenish yellow, with red cheek; tree a vigorous, ornamental grower, and one of the heaviest bearers we have ever seen in this section. September.

Winter Nelis. Fruit not showy but of fine flavor; tree bears when very young and uniformly heavy crops. September.

Idaho. Large, nearly round, golden color with russet spots—vigorous.

Keiffer. Large, handsome, showy, of good quality when fully ripe. Fine for both canning and market. Tree vigorous and bears younger than any other variety. Three year old trees often bear full crops. All who have grown Pears for market around Austin pronounce it vastly more profitable than any other variety. It has made this reputation all over Central Texas. It stands at the head of the list of tested Pears. Ripens rather late.

Hubbard. Cannery's Choice. Japan Wonder. These are Japan Pears of great promise, but their value is not fully established. We have had trees bear several Pears the first summer after they were planted. The leaves are large and handsome, making the trees ornamental. Price 50 cents each.

Apples.

Price—Strong one year trees, grafted on whole roots, 15 cents, \$12 per 100.

Striped June. (Red Margaret.) Medium to large size; yellow, striped with dark red; juicy, subacid; valuable. May 31.

Red June. Medium to large, oblong; dark red; crisp, sometimes almost mealy, tender, high flavored. Ripe June 5, and sometimes until July.

Red Astrachan. Large size; crimson and yellow; juicy, crisp, valuable for cooking. Tree a fine grower and very prolific. June 1 to July 15.

Early Harvest. Large, yellow, tender, juicy and of excellent quality. July 1.

Yellow Horse. Known throughout the South as the best all-purpose summer apple. Large; yellow, sometimes with red blush; firm, splendid for eating, cooking and drying. July 15.

Gravenstein. Large, striped; handsome; tender, firm and high-flavored; tree very productive. July and August.

Bruce's Summer. Capt. J. C. Edgar, of Duval, Texas, one of the most experienced fruit growers in this section, describes this excellent apple as follows: "Of upright and vigorous growth; fruit large; green with red cheek; juicy, of fine flavor and texture. Firm and excellent for eating and cooking." Ripe late in August.

Winesap. Tree a strong grower and productive; fruit of medium size; red flesh crisp, juicy, high flavored; valuable for table, market and cider. October.

Ben Davis. Every one has seen this apple, as it is sold by all grocers in fall and winter. Large; red and yellow striped; subacid; valuable. October.

Shockley. Medium to large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh firm. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower and abundant bearer. Ripens in October, and keeps well.

Arkansaw Black. Tree vigorous, resembling Ben Davis; fruit large; very dark red, almost black. Late.

Five Texas Apples.

Aaron Holt. Originated in Eastern Texas. Mr. Sneed, a most trustworthy pomologist of Tyler, says: "Those who know this apple agree that it is the best late apple ever introduced into our section." Tree a rapid, vigorous grower, yielding large crops of excellent fruit. Fall. 50 cents.

Lincoln. Mr. Onderdonck's favorite; he says of it: "Large and flattish; while growing resembles Rhode Island Greening, but takes a dull red blush just before ripening. Our best apple." August. 50 cents.

Rutledge. One of a number of apple trees planted in Williamson county thirty-five years ago by Capt. W. P. Rutledge. It is considered one of the largest apple trees in the State, measuring over 50 feet across the top. Bears a fair crop of medium sized fruit almost every year; very promising. Fall. 50 cents.

Talbot. The Apple for this Section. Originated in Williamson county; grows anywhere and on any kind of soil. The strongest, most vigorous-growing apple tree we have seen. Our burning sun seems to have no injurious effect upon it, as the branches do not lean to the north when young, like those of most other varieties. Trees made double the growth of any other in our young orchard last season; they do not overcrop, but bear regularly. Fruit medium to large; greenish yellow, nearly overspread with red; flesh rich cream color, of fine texture, firm very juicy and deliciously flavored. Ripens with us in September, and keeps until January. 50 cents each.

Heine. Originated in Burnet county, on the place of Henry Heine, whose name it takes. Tree a good grower and regular bearer. Fruit large to very large; oblong, depressed at one end; beautiful yellow, with slight blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh firm, white and of excellent quality. Ripens in September, and keeps till January. 50 cents.

Crab Apples.

These pretty little apples do well on almost all kinds of land. Often we have seen them growing to perfection when other apples failed entirely. Price, 20 cents.

Transcendant (Siberian). An attractive yellow color, splashed and striped with red; bears very young and annual crops thereafter. We value it highly for preserves. Buds and blossoms exquisitely beautiful. Ripens in July.

Hughes. Highly recommended for a late long keeping variety.

Nectarines.

Will flourish on any land adapted to the peach, and with the same cultivation, etc.

Red Roman. Greenish yellow, dashed with red. July. 25 cents.

New White. Large; pure white; flesh white, tender, juicy. July. 25 cents.

Jumbo. Originated in Burnet county, from a peach seed. Fruit said to be as large as the Chinese cling peach; rich yellow, and of delicious flavor. Sure bearer: the old tree is said to have bore ten bushels at one crop. 75 cents.

Prunes.

Where prunes do well they are valuable. Splendid for drying, etc.; grow like plums.

Tragedy. Rich and sweet; almost a free stone. June. 25 cents.

German. Flesh firm, green and sweet. September. 25 cents.

Golden. Light golden color; of exquisite flavor; a beautiful tree. 25 cents.

Japan Persimmons.

Until a few years ago the Japan persimmon was going through its experimental stage in this section; but having passed that, it now presents itself as one of our hardy, successful fruits. The extreme oddity and delicious flavor of this fruit renders it worthy of a place in every orchard or front yard. Dwarf tree, with large leaves and enormous, beautifully shaped fruit, measuring from six to fourteen inches in circumference, and remaining on the tree until late frost. The color changes in August from green to beautiful reddish yellow, and renders the tree so ornamental that it attracts more attention than any other tree that we know. The fruit of some varieties is often seedless; when ripe it is perfectly soft, a little sweeter and firmer, perhaps, but resembling delicious apricot jelly in flavor more than anything else. If put in a cool place it will keep perfectly through the winter, and is excellent for desserts. When dried it is equal to the best dried figs. The trees bear when very young. We have had trees three years old bear over one hundred large persimmons. There are a number of varieties, varying in color from bright yellow to almost red, and in shape from roundish oblate to oblong. Price, 50 cents; \$40 per 100.

Figs.

Turkey, Celestial, Brunswick, San Pedro, Adriatic and others. 25 cents each.

Quinces.

The quince is very valuable for preserving, and for this purpose brings high prices in market. The tree is of dwarfish habit and fine grained, close growth. Should have a top dressing of stable manure about the roots every year. The little care required is amply repaid by the rich fruit. ~~They do best when not cultivated deep.~~ and like a location like a back yard. but weeds and grass must not be allowed to grow around them. The north side of buildings preferred. Price, 35 cents.

Mulberries.

In this section a splendid combination tree; a handsome, fast-growing shade tree, and valuable also for the generous crop of fruit it yields with great regularity. They commence to ripen before the earliest peach or plum, and continue for six or eight weeks.

English. Large, subacid berry. Tree vigorous, but more susceptible to freezes than any other variety. Earliest, 25 cents.

Hicks' Everbearing. Tree very vigorous and perfectly hardy. It produces immense quantities of fruit for two months. 50 cents.

Victoria. A Russian seedling that originated with Mr. Onderdonk. He considers it, both in tree and berry, superior to any other Russian variety. 35 cents.

White Honey (Russian). Delicate cream color, very sweet. Tree does not freeze. Originated with us. 50 cents.

Travis (Everbearing). A magnificent tree; the original grows in Travis county, and has attained enormous size. Of uniform, rapid and symmetrical growth, very handsome and ornamental, the compact head making a dense shade. Large, delicious fruit; lasts about two months. We believe it will prove to be the best of all mulberries. 50 cents.

Grapes.

Cut the vine back to three or four buds. The roots should be cut back to three or four inches in length. Fill in with mellow soil and press it down firmly with the foot. Set stakes beside the vines, to which they should be tied after they have grown ten or twelve inches; this is all the support needed the first year. Let only one branch grow the first year, pinching off all others that may start. The second year set six-foot posts ten to twenty feet apart in the Grape rows, and stretch strong galvanized wires about fifteen inches apart on these, making four wires. Cut back the vines to two buds, and force to two shoots, forcing one in either direction on the lower wire. Afterward cut back from two-thirds to three-fourths of each year's growth, training the vines gradually to cover all the wires. Grape vines should be planted at least ten by twelve feet apart, and should be kept perfectly clear of grass and weeds.

Price.—Two year vines or strong one year, 15 cents; \$12 per 100.

Moore's Early. Large, black; vigorous, healthy growing variety; very early, ripening in June.

Concord. Bunches large; berries very large, blue-black; skin thin and juicy. A good grower and bearer. July 15.

Delaware. Bunches medium; berries medium to small, with very thin red or pink skin. A juicy, vinous and most delicate table grape. Vine a very prolific bearer; does best grafted on Mustang. July 15 to 31.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 1). Red; very desirable for table. Hardy and productive.

Niagara. White; bunches larger than Concord; berries large, mostly round, light greenish white, with amber tint in the sun; thin-skinned; pulp dissolving, juicy, and with an aroma peculiarly its own. Very profitable around Galveston as a market Grape, and valuable for table. July 15.

Herbemont. The best grape for this section, growing vigorously on black land and producing fine crops. Fruit of medium size, dark purple; clusters large, heavily shouldered, compact. A good table Grape and excellent for wine. July 15.

Black Spanish (Syn. Le Noir, Burgundy, Jacques, etc.). Berry of medium size, black, round, with no pulp, vinous; bunch, large, compact, generally shouldered. This and Herbemont are our surest fruiting varieties.

Goethe. Bunches medium, rather loose; berries large, pale amber; juicy, sweet, delicious. Late August.

Strawberries.

Parker Earle. Originated with James Nimon, of Denison, and is especially adapted to this climate. Plant, very strong, healthy, and endures heat and cold better than any other variety. Berries uniformly large; dark scarlet. It makes friends wherever introduced. Price 75 cents per dozen, \$3 per 100.

Several other popular varieties; price 50 cents per dozen, \$2 per 100.

Blackberries.

Dallas Blackberry. A native of Texas. Fruit very large and delicious; never fails. Grows as well with us as common sorts do in Eastern Southern States, only the fruit is much larger and of finer flavor. We tried for more than thirty years to find a blackberry that would be uniformly successful in this section, and did not succeed until we found Dallas. It is so perfectly adapted to our soil and climate that we have discarded all other sorts. Those who plant and care for it will be certain to get year after year a bountiful supply of delicious berries, excellent for eating fresh, canning, preserving or making jam; and as this is one of the wholesomest of fruits grown, it is well worth the little expense and trouble its cultivation involves. Ripens after dewberries, and continues in fruit for four weeks.

Price, \$1 per dozen, \$3 per hundred.

Mammoth Black Dewberry. Those who have not an ample supply of wild dewberries should plant some of this excellent variety. One of the earliest fruits; nothing surpasses it in flavor. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

White Dewberry. Same as above, only of a pale cream color. \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Ornamental Department.

The country or suburban house that has its shade trees, its shrubbery and its flowers, has hallowed memories to win back the hearts of those who wander from its walls, and brighten their darkest hour. The home that has no green spot and shade at its door will not be so endeared to its inmates as it otherwise would be. The condition of rural improvement is an index to the taste and general growth of refinement in any community. But ornamental planting not only increases the beauty, but adds greatly to the value of farms and

homesteads. Take, for instance, two farms of equal size and quality, the one judiciously ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, the other without any of these beauties; and the one with the ornamental planting will command an advance of more than five times the cost of planting and attending to the trees and plants.

Shade and Flowering Trees.

Japan Catalpa. One of our most valuable shade trees; a rapid grower, attaining large size; very hardy. The large heart-shaped leaves often measure 10 inches across. In spring it is covered with large clusters of beautiful purplish white flowers. Valuable for shade about stock lots and on streets, as stock will not eat it. 4 to 6 feet, 35 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 50 cents; large size, well branched, 75 cents.

Imperial Paulownia. From Japan. Leaves sometimes measure 17 inches across; panicles of light blue flowers. A tree of very rapid growth; does best on sandy land. 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents; large trees, \$1 each.

Sycamore. Although generally found growing along water courses, it is one of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all kinds of soils and locations. Price, fine branched trees, 7 to 9 feet, 50 cents.

Umbrella China Tree. Too well known to require description; makes a fine shade quicker than any other tree. 3½ to 4 feet, single stem, 25 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 35 cents; 5 to 7 feet, well branched, 50 cents.

Lombardy Poplar. A quick growing tree of fine effect; vigorous, graceful, tall, slender and attractive. 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

Silver-Leaved Poplar. Leaves bluish green on upper side, white on under side. When leaves are stirred by breezes, the tree presents the appearance of being loaded with large white flowers. 50 cents.

Cottonwood. A delightful, quick growing shade tree. We offer only nursery-grown trees, which are straighter and much better rooted than those found wild. 5 to 7 feet, 35 cents; 7 to 10 feet, 50 cents.

Weeping Willow. A grand old tree with very long branches that droop downward; produces a beautiful effect when planted in lawn. 35 cents.

Chilopsis linearis purpurea (Purple Flowering Willow). While this type is classed among the Willows, it is still distinct in many respects. Native of a hot, dry climate, it flourishes alike on the arid plain and in the river valley. Produces clusters of beautiful purple tubular flowers from early spring until late in autumn. The leaves are long, linear and dark green. Originated in Southwestern Texas. Long lived on any soil. 50 cents.

C. linearis Alba (White Flowering Willow). Of same type as above, only much more beautiful. The flowers are ivory white, shading to darker cream on the corolla lobes. In late summer, when other flowers are parched out, this tree continues to produce its lovely bunches of flowers, each bunch a bouquet in itself; very rare. 50 cents.

C. linearis grandiflora major. Considered the finest variety of the above type. Transparent, pale lilac; the lower lobes beautifully mottled and striped with purple, contrasting finely with the chrome yellow stripes of the interior of the tube. 50 cents.

Double Flowering Peach. Of this beautiful tree we offer three varieties: Pink, Crimson and White. It is in bloom for three or four weeks in early spring. The blossoms resemble small sized double roses. Does not yield fruit. 35 cents.

Golden Dwarf Peach. Grows from four to six feet high; fruit large and yellow, with red cheek. 35 cents.

Poplar Peach. Grows upright like the Lombardy Poplar; fruit small, freestone, of fair quality. 35 cents.

Prunus Pissardii. The most ornamental of the purple-leaved trees. During the growing season the leaves shade from dark purple to light crimson; when grown they become dark purple, which color they retain until late autumnal frosts. The tree can be trained in handsome shapes, and yields pretty, bright purple fruit. (See Plums.) 25 cents.

Flowering Shrubs.

Althea. One of our most hardy flowering bushes. Does well wherever planted. Blooms almost constantly from spring until frost. We have both single and double varieties, of many colors, ranging through different shades of red, purple, pink and white. Price 25 cents.

Crape Myrtle. One of the best known flowering shrubs. Hardy, and produces throughout the season beautiful bunches of fringed flowers. We grow pink, scarlet and white. Price, 25 cents.

Spiræa (Bridal Wreath). One of the earliest flowering shrubs of the season, producing beautiful sprays and plumes of snow-white flowers. Begins to bloom in February and lasts into April. Single or Double. 25 cents.

Spiræa Van Houttei. Considered by many the finest of the spiræas. Large white flowers; a free blooming shrub of beautiful shape. 25 cents.

Pomegranate. Produces red flowers peculiar to itself; blooms all summer. 40 cents.

Deutzia Crenata. The loveliest of the deutzias, and one of the prettiest flowers. Free growing; bears clusters of beautiful white flowers shaded with pink. 35 cents.

Pyrus Japonica (Burning Bush). Produces a great quantity of scarlet flowers before the leaves put out; a gorgeous sight in early spring. 35 cents.

Double-Flowering Almond, Pink and White. Grows two feet high, and is literally covered with miniature roses in early spring, before the leaves put out. 35 cents.

Lilac. With a little care when young this favorite shrub will grow well. Beautiful clusters of purple or white flowers, bloom in early spring. Purple, 25 cents; white, 50 cents.

Philadelphus (Mock Orange). Commonly known as Syringa. 35 cents.

Hardy Climbers.

Wisteria. A beautiful vigorous climber, that bears transplanting well. Produces large clusters of bluish purple, pea-shaped flowers. We offer all of the best varieties, in fine 2-year vines. 35 cents.

Trumpet Creeper. A clinging vine of rampant growth; clings to wood or stone walls or trees; very hardy; produces clusters of long trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers from early spring until late fall. 25 cents.

Red Coral Honeysuckle. A magnificent, rich climber; often blooms every month in the year, producing a profusion of bright flowers. 50 cents.

Evergreen Honeysuckle. Strong-growing; a perfect evergreen, and an abundant bloomer; very fragrant; flowers open white changing to yellow. 25 cents.

Japan Golden Honeysuckle. A beautiful evergreen vine with a dark green foliage, netted and mottled with gold; flowers white and very desirable. The leaves change to dark green and purple in winter. 25 cents.

Evergreens.

Golden Arbor-Vitæ. One of the finest evergreens for this section. It is of compact, uniform, vigorous and thrifty growth, succeeding in dryest locations. Always retains its pyramidal form, and ranks as the most beautiful of the arbor-vitæ family. Pure bright green color. Fine specimens. 50 cents per foot.

Chinese Arbor-Vitæ. The well known open-growing variety, the most vigorous of all. Bears our drouths with impunity, and succeeds where all others fail. Fine for fast-growing screens, wind-breaks, etc. For stately trees the trunk should be kept trimmed until 8 or 10 feet high. Price, fine straight specimens, 25 cents per foot; common grade for hedges, 15 and 20 cents per foot.

Rosedale Arbor-Vitæ. A hybrid between Golden Arbor-Vitæ and *Retinospora squarrosa*. Very compact growth, with the sugar-loaf form of Golden Arbor-Vitæ, but with fine cedar-like foliage of a bluish cast, resembling that of the *Retinosporas*. Makes a beautiful ornament; perfectly hardy and of vigorous growth. 50 to 75 cents per foot.

Pyramidal Cypress. A most beautiful evergreen of rapid, strong growth and up-right, shaft-like form. A handsome ornament for either lawn or cemetery. 35 cents per foot.

Horizontal Cypress. Similar to the pyramidal in foliage, but throws its branches well out, making a stately pyramidal tree; grows to large size. 40 cents per foot.

Red Cedar. Our trees are all nursery-grown, well rooted, of handsome shapes and finest varieties. They are thoroughly adapted to this section, and seldom die in transplanting. 25 cents per foot.

Tree-Box. A beautiful, dark green, glossy leaved evergreen shrub. Easily transplanted and generally attains an age of one hundred years. Fine for single specimen and for hedges. Price, fine sheared specimens, 50 cents per foot; small ones for hedges, \$5 per 100.

Euonymous Japonica. For many years we have watched the growth of this splendid evergreen with increasing pleasure. Its rich, glossy, dark green foliage, relieved in summer by clusters of greenish white flowers of peculiar form, and enriched in winter by a halo of gorgeous scarlet berries, makes it a beautiful addition to any yard. We have ten-year-old bushes, 15 feet high, that cannot be equaled for beauty by any other evergreen successful in this section. It is beautiful, whether planted singly, in hedges, or used for borders to walks; answers gratefully to pruning, and can be trained into any desired shape. Always lives after transplanting: thoroughly adapted to this section. 35 to 50 cents; small ones for hedges, \$5 per 100.

Japan Privet. The handsomest of the Privet family. A handsome ornament, whether planted singly or for screens or hedges. Strong and vigorous in growth, with large, dark green leaves and symmetrical habit. Very hardy, and grows freely in this section. If pruned to a single stem when small makes a unique little shade tree. Price, nice specimens, 25 to 50 cents; small, for hedges, \$5 per 100.

Magnolia Grandiflora. Beautiful, hardy, long-lived tree. They are blooming beautifully on various locations around Austin. Price, 40 cents per foot.

Citrus Trifoliata. A hardy orange highly recommended for ornamental hedges. Large white flowers followed by golden yellow fruit, which hangs on through the winter, but is of poor quality. Price, nice specimens, two to three feet, 35 cents.

Roses.

Prices. Strong field grown bushes that will bloom immediately after planting, 50 cents; \$5 per dozen. Small well rooted plants, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen.

Ever Blooming Roses.

Louis Phillipe. Dark velvety crimson; flowers rather small; a profuse bloomer. Hardy.
Cloth of Gold (Climber). Bright yellow, shading to dark yellow at center; large double; very fragrant.

Cornelia Cook. One of the finest white roses, of superb form; large handsome buds.

Papa Gontier. A truly magnificent rose; dark crimson; semi-double; large elongated buds; extremely beautiful.

Lamarque (Climber). Pure white; large clusters of beautiful white blossoms and exquisite buds. A strong grower, and very desirable.

La France. Inside of petals silvery flesh-color, outside bright pink; double; fragrant.

Marechal Neil (Climber). A beautiful sulphur-yellow; extremely double, large and fragrant. When allowed to grow until it attains large size, which it will do in a few years, it yields thousands of beautiful flowers. A rose so famous as to need no further description here. Very delicate on its own roots, but a vigorous and strong grower when grafted. On own roots, 50 cents; grafted, \$1.

Washington. Pure white; a profuse bloomer; one of the best roses for this section.

The Bride. Finest of all white Tea Roses. Buds and blossoms very large. The exquisite, delicate white blossoms are borne on long, graceful stems and in great profusion. The buds are long, pointed, with the ends of the petals slightly curved, giving them a most chaste and elegant appearance.

Reine Marie Henriette (Climber). Bright red flowers, full and scented. Partakes somewhat of the Hybrid Perpetual character, and in shape, form and size is certainly very distinct and beautiful. The color is a bright cherry red, a pure shade; a strong, vigorous grower. Very beautiful as a twin climber with Marechal Neil or Lamarque.

Mignonette (Polyanthia). Everblooming, producing clusters of small, double, beautiful, delicate flowers, white, with delicate blush tinge; sometimes called "Button Rose." Plants dwarf, but hardy and vigorous.

Safrano. Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued very highly for its buds, which cannot be excelled for boutonnières: fragrant; a very strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Pearl of the Garden. The one Tea Rose you cannot afford to do without. It has absolutely no weak point, but is a perfect and popular rose. The color is faultless, whether the petals show the rich cream tint of cool weather, or take on the richer golden shades a warmer sun gives them.

Duchess de Brabant. A grand rose, introduced many years ago, and one of the very few old roses to maintain its place as "among the finest." Bright pink, tinged with deep bronzy rose color. A rich, strong grower, with singularly handsome foliage: blooms profusely from early spring until late fall.

Catherine Mermet. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely pink of the center, shading into lighter creamy pink; a strong grower and fine bloomer, resembling La France in its silvery shading of flowers.

Bon Silene. Rosy carmine, shaded with salmon; beautiful buds. One of the oldest named roses; one of the finest of the rose family. A strong grower.

Madame de Watteville. One of the most remarkably beautiful roses ever introduced. The habit is good and thrifty, the leafage beautiful, and the fragrance of the flower, while peculiar, very delightful. This is the "Tulip Rose," so called in Europe, because of the feathery shading of bright rose color around the edge of the petals, the body of the petals being creamy white and of heavy texture. This is considered one of the finest roses in the lists of all leading growers.

Rainbow. Imagine a lovely pink rose, blotched and streaked with darkest crimson just enough to add to its beauty, the base of the petals being a deep, rich amber. An ideal rose, and one that attracts universal attention. The buds are long and handsome, having the same erect habit of growth as those of Papa Gontier, from which it is a sport.

American Beauty. Rich crimson; constant bloomer; vigorous grower and perfectly hardy.

Meteor. Rich, dark velvety crimson; very free bloomer; bushes vigorous and hardy.

Bougere. Flowers extra large, bronzed pink—rich. Strong grower.

Sappho. Buds, fawn color, suffused with rose, when open are a shaded buff.

Gloire de Dijon. (Climber.) Large, of a rich cream color, shaded with amber. Hardy, strong grower.

Clothilde Soupert. Flowers very double and borne in sprays. The outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

Hardy everywhere. They bloom several weeks in the spring, and frequently in the fall. Price, 35 cents each.

Giant of Battles. Brilliant crimson ; large and double ; a strong, vigorous grower ; highly esteemed.

Madame Plantier. Flowers pure white, perfect in form and in color, produced in beautiful clusters.

Paul Neyron. Dark rose-color ; of fine form and very large, often four inches in diameter. One of the best and most vigorous roses of its kind.

Pius IX. Fiery crimson ; very large and full ; flat form. Free-blooming and hardy.

Miscellaneous Roses.

Seven Sisters. (Multiflora.) A climber, of most rampant growth ; hard to kill. Immense clusters of flowers, varying in color from crimson to blush white. 35 cents.

Baltimore Belle. (Climber.) Pale blush, sometimes almost white, variegated with carmine ; a very strong grower. Has been popular for many years. 25 cents.

Glory of Mosses. (Moss.) Pale rose color ; beautiful buds. 35 cents.

Henri Martin. (Moss.) The color is rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson ; large and globular. The buds are almost hid with beautiful green moss. 50 cents.

White Moss. One of the best of the family ; flowering in clusters ; buds heavily mossed ; very fragrant ; a strong growing, free-blooming sort, yielding clusters of snow-white flowers and buds. 50 cents.

Ornamental Grasses.

These plants are very hardy, requiring little attention. They form very large clumps ; their rich green foliage and beautiful, enormous, wavy plumes exciting great admiration. From the plumes handsome winter bouquets can be made for house decoration. We give the height to which they grow. By using dyes the plumes may be colored and desired shade.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina (Zebra Grass). Bright green blades with white bars across them. Grows to a height of five or six feet, producing fine lace-like plumes which will last for years if cut when fresh. Perfectly hardy. Price 25 cents.


Eulalia univittatä. Very hardy and graceful, with elegant little plumes. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cents.

Gynerium argenteum (Pampas Grass). Enormous bunches of long handsome, dark green blades, producing long stalks of beautiful silver-white plumes. 5 to 6 feet. 50 cents.

Gynerium roseum. Practically the same as above, but with rose-colored plumes. 50 cents.

Erianthus Ravennæ (Mock Pampas). The plumes last outdoors for several months, and are borne profusely. 8 to 10 feet. 25 cents.

Lemon Grass. Came from Malabar, where, as well as in many other parts of the world, the tea made from it is a favorite beverage. A delightful perfume is extracted from the leaves. Highly valued for its medicinal properties and sweet fragrance. Large clumps. 50 cents.

 We will supply a collection of five of the above grasses for \$1.25.

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples	20 to 25 feet apart each way.
“ Pears, on Japan roots	20 to 30 “ “
Peaches, Plums, Apricots, etc.	16 to 20 “ “
Blackberries and Dewberries	4 to 6 “ “
Strawberries	2x2 or 1x4 “ “

Number of Trees or Plants to an Acre.

1 foot apart each way	43,560 plants.	14 feet apart each way	223 plants.
2 feet “ “	10,890 “	16 “ “	170 “
4 “ “ “	2,722 “	18 “ “	130 “
6 “ “ “	1,210 “	20 “ “	108 “
8 “ “ “	680 “	25 “ “	69 “
10 “ “ “	435 “	30 “ “	48 “
12 “ “ “	302 “		

Horticultural Notes.

The Dwarf Champion Tomato is the best for this country.

We have reduced prices to correspond with other products.

Honest nurserymen threw away Japan wineberries forty years ago.

When blackberries grow on fine, big shade trees get ready for the millennium.

When an agent tells of a wonderful, new, costly fruit, ask him for a catalogue.

Ornamental trees and shrubs around a home tell of refinement and happiness within.

Heavy rains in blooming time beat the pollen out of the blossoms and prevents or reduces the crop. Don't always blame the frost.

Plant evergreens all about your place. Plant a wind brake if you live on the prairie. They are cheap, handsome and long lived.

Evaporated peaches from California are selling in Austin now. They require about twice as much sugar as would peaches grown here.

The official State statistics for 1892, show that Texas had 53,844 acres in peaches, 9,882 acres in apples, 3,399 acres in plums and 2,950 acres in pears.

Our traveling salesmen enable us to sell so many trees, that we can afford to put the prices just as low as the nurseries which do not use agents. We want our men to tell the truth at all times, but they could exaggerate considerably and still not equal some of the Northern catalogues.

For shipping, canning and evaporating plant but few varieties, and have them ripen in succession for five or six weeks. When they begin to ripen, get necessary help, give the fruit close attention and the work is soon over. For fresh retail trade plant a long succession, and for family use many varieties.

Fruit trees are wonderfully free from diseases in this country. If a tree half dead with yellows were shipped here and planted it would get healthy at once. There is a peach tree forty-six years old in Williamson county still bearing. We have some about thirty-three years old on our own place in Burnet county.

If you grow a thousand trees from seed of May peaches, about nine hundred and ninety-nine trees will produce fruit which ripens in mid-summer. Some tree dealers claim to have found varieties which will always produce the same from seed, but they do not publish such statements; and no nursery man makes the claim verbally, hence there is a limit to the tree-man's "cheek."

The means adopted by nature for the dissemination of plants are equally varied and curious. The seed vessels of some species open with a snap that sends the seeds to a considerable distance; the seeds of other species are provided with wings, composed of a thin membrane like the maple, or downy filaments like the thistle, by which they are borne away by the wind. Some, like ordinary burrs, are fitted out with hooks by which they attach themselves to the wool or fur of animals or the clothing of men; the winds, the rivers, the ocean, and almost every description of birds and beasts, continually aid the efforts of nature to perpetuate certain kinds of plants.

The cocoa palm is the most useful tree on earth. Fresh water is procured from the nut before it is ripe, a single sample often containing three or four pounds of clear water, almost pure, save for a little sugar; the nut, when ripe, is very nutritious; the milk from the ripe nut is a good substitute for that of the cow; the young buds make good cabbage and greens; ~~wine is made from the sap~~ and flower stalks, and its fermentation and distillation produce vinegar and brandy; the nutshells furnish utensils, and from the fibres are made all sorts of clothing, textile fabrics and even the sails, ropes and other cordage of ships; the juices furnish ink and its leaves pens and paper.

The following are some of the leading orchardists around Austin and the approximate number of trees, of all ages, in their orchards.

Charlie Roberts	500	J. T. Rutledge	1,100
Austin Henry	600	Tom Houston	1,200
W. J. Sneed.	600	Joseph Breck	1,500
S. G. Yeargin	600	S. A. Posey	1,300
J. J. Wheelless	1,200	N. V. Dittlinger	1,600
V. A. Fenner	1,250	George W. Walling	1,300
E. L. Saunders	800	Burke & Goodwin	2,600
R. L. Wheless	2,000	E. W. Holler	3,700
W. W. & Dr. Frank Maxwell	1,200	Frank Heflin	600

It is a pleasure for us to be able to claim all these men as liberal customers, and the majority of them as exclusively our customers. Such men can command and load fruit cars when they are needed. Over half of these trees are quite young, and only about twenty per cent. have reached their prime. In a few years Austin will export instead of import evaporated peaches and their unequalled quality will make a demand for them.

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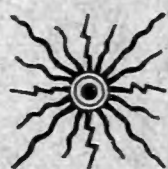
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